Internal migrations have the advantage, as against movements across frontiers, that they do not, as a rule, require official permission, but are of importance for the Jews in Eastern Europe only in so far as these are at present unevenly distributed within the country, as *e.g.* in Soviet Russia. The migration in the last ten years of a few hundred thousand Jews from the Ukraine and "White Russia to Central Russia[1]—which movement still continues—has undoubtedly benefited both the migrants, who have improved their economic position, and also those who have remained behind, and gained elbow room. These internal migrations would be even greater were it not that, outside of Moscow and Leningrad, the Jews do not find it easy, in the absence of old-established Jewish communities, to gain a foothold in Central Russia, where moreover in handicrafts they encounter a much greater competition from non-Jewish artisans than in the old Pale of Settlement.

To sum up: the period of Jewish mass-migrations, which in the last fifty years have reshaped Jewish life, must, for the present, be regarded as closed. Emigration can at the utmost remove from Eastern Europe thirty to forty thousand Jews a year, *i.e.* only one-third of their natural increase. It is an open question whether under these conditions the economic position of the Jews in Eastern Europe, and especially in Poland—which in the last fifty

years emigration alone rendered tolerable—can be preserved from a catastrophic collapse. The situation has been further aggravated by the change which the Nazi regime has effected in the civic and economic status oi the German Jews. A very large number have lost their basis of existence and there is no escape for them either except in emigration.

[1] White Russia sends forth emigrants, Central Russia receives them, while the Ukraine receives immigrants from White Kussia and sends forth emigrants to Central Russia. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of Jews in White Russia decreased by 3-8 per cent, while in the Ukraine it increased by 6*1, and in Central Russia by 18 per cent.